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AVAILABILITY AND USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES: A SURVEY OF OLABISI ONABANJO UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS"

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ABSTRACT

Information resource availability and utilization is very crucial to any level of academic pursuit. Without an adequate resource base not much could be achieved within the educational system. It is an established fact that, apart from quality human resources, another factor that contributes immensely to the quality of education at any level is the quality, quantity and variety of educational resources available. The Olabisi Onabanjo University Library contains information sources of various kinds, in addition to conducive accommodation for library users. As a result of developments in Information Technology, which have seen the application of computer and modern-day technologies to information handling.

The study is a descriptive survey. Questionnaire was designed based on the hypotheses of the study and administered to all librarians and library officers of Olabisi Onabanjo University during the period of the research.

Olabisi Onabanjo University was purposively chosen for the study, being considered as one of the first generation state-owned universities in Nigeria. The University has one of the largest populations among state-owned universities in Nigeria. The instrument used to gather data was questionnaire, with structured and open- and close-ended questions.

Key Words: Electronic Resources, Electronic Databases, Information Utilisation, Information Accessibility, Competitive intelligence.

INTRODUCTION

Information resource availability and utilization is very crucial to any level of academic pursuit. Without adequate resource base not much could be achieved

within the educational system. It is an established fact that apart from quality human resources, another factor that contributes immensely to the quality of education at any level is the quality, quantity and variety of educational resources available.

For a long while, books and journals were the means of information provision for learning and research. Today, the forces of change combined with necessity have changed that stereotype. Information resources appear in different formats and through several channels. Information and communications technologies (ICT) have opened up new vista of opportunities for information generation storage and transfer in the increasing globalized world. These technologies have impacted heavily on the way we live and work as well as how we learn. Ojedokun (2007), Aina (2004) and Kibirige (1996) all outlined the potentials of ICT in providing the platform for generating, processing, storing and utilizing electronic information resources (EIR)

Electronic information resources refer to all internet resources including electronic mails and free texts, such as free electronic journals and books. it also includes resources on databases, including bibliographic databases, full text databases, CD-ROM or online databases offering electronic journals and electronic books e- journals and databanks. CD-ROM sources housed and searched offline for their information content and microfilm materials all form a part of electronic information resources (EIR).

The utilization of EIR has become widely accepted in the academia as veritable sources of information for supporting the loaming process and research. The position of Nigerian University undergraduates in the utilization of EIR is the focus of this investigation.

METHODOLOGY

The study is a descriptive survey. Questionnaire will be designed base on the objectives of the study and administered within the Library of Olabisi Onabanjo Universities.

POPULAION OF THE STUDY

The population for the study will consist of Librarian of Olabisi Onabanjo University Library of Ogun State, South West Nigeria .

INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

The instrument that was use to gather data was questionnaire. The questionnaire is structured and the contents comprised of open and close end questions. One of the researchers was the enumerators used to circulate the questionnaire.

SAMPLING TECHINQUE

The simple random sampling technique was used to draw the sample from 70% of the entire Librarians.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study population is limited to only Professional Librarians, Library Officers and Library Assistant in the University Library.

A SURVEY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS ELECTRONIC RESOURCES AMONG LIBRARIANS IN OLABISI ONABANJO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The study is based on the following research questions and hypotheses:

1. What is the extent of commitment to digitization in OOU?
2. What is the level of awareness of digitization process of the library?
3. What usefulness does digitization have on library staff?

Hypothesis:

1. There in no commitment to digitization process of the university library in OOU.
2. There is no awareness of the digitization process to the users of the library.
3. There is no usefulness of digitalization to the library staff.

Table 1: Distributions of extent of commitment to digitization in OOU.

| S.No. | Resources | Responses | Number | Percentage |
|-------|---------------------|---------------|--------|------------|
| 1 | Internet | Available | 28 | 93.7 |
| | | Not available | 2 | 6.7 |
| | TOTAL | | 30 | 100 |
| 2 | CD.Rom | Available | 21 | 70 |
| | | Not available | 9 | 30 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 3 | Online catalog | Available | 27 | 90 |
| | | Not available | 3 | 10 |
| 4 | E-journal | Available | 18 | 60 |
| | | Not available | 12 | 40 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 5 | OPAC | Available | 17 | 56.7 |
| | | Not Available | 13 | 43.3 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 6 | Electronic Database | Available | 15 | 50 |
| | | Not Available | 15 | 50 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 7 | Virtual Library | Available | 21 | 70 |
| | | Not available | 9 | 30 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 8 | Scanner | Available | 30 | 100 |
| | | Not available | | |

Test of Hypothesis

Hypothesis one

Null (Ho): There in no commitment to digitization in Olabisi Onabanjo University.

Alternative (Hi): there is commitment to digitization in Olabisi Onabanjo University.

This hypothesis tests commitment level to the digitization process in OOU. A contingency table based on Question 1 is constructed to test this hypothesis.

| HQ1 | i | ii | iii | Iv | v | vi | vii | viii | Total |
|---------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|------|-------|
| Available | 28 | 21 | 27 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 21 | 30 | 177 |
| Not Available | 2 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 63 |
| Total | 3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 240 |

Deviation z { (observed - model)

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (ob - Mo)^2}{Model}$$

$$\text{Model} = E(\text{expected}) = \frac{\text{Row total} \times \text{column Total}}{n}$$

$$X^2 = 1.56 + 4.39 + 0.06 + 0.17 + 1.07 + 3.02 + 0.77 + 2.15 + 1.19 + 3.33 + 2.30 + 6.43 + 0.06 + 0.16 + 2.79 + 0 = 29.45$$

Degree of freedom is determined

$df = (r-1)(c-1)$; where r = number of rows and c = number of columns. From the contingency table $r = 2$ $c = 8$

$$\text{Thus, } df = (2 - 1)(8 - 1) = 1 \times 7 = 7$$

Assuming a 5 % level of significance when the degree of freedom (df) = 7, the value of X^2 from the table of critical value = 14.067 (X^2) c_v Tab, i.e 29.45 > 14.067

Decision:

The calculated value X^2 (29.45) exceeds the critical value C_2 from the table at 5 % level of significance when the degree of freedom is 7, that is 14. 067

Therefore, the Null hypothesis which states that there is no commitment to digitization process in OOU is rejected while the alternative, which states that there is commitment to their level of digitization in OOU, is accepted.

Table 2: Distributions on level of awareness of digitization process to the users of the library.

| S.No | RESOURCES | RESPONCES | NUMBER | PERCENTAGE |
|------|----------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| 1. | INTERNET | Aware | 30 | 100 |
| | | Unaware | - | - |
| | TOTAL | | 30 | 100 |
| 2. | CD-ROM | Aware | 29 | 96.7 |
| | | Unaware | 1 | 3.3 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 3. | Online catalog | Aware | 29 | 96.7 |
| | | Unaware | 1 | 13.3 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 4. | E -Journal | Aware | 28 | 93.3 |
| | | Unaware | 2 | 6.7 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 5. | OPAC | Aware | 25 | 83.3 |
| | | Unaware | 5 | 16.7 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 6. | Electronic Data base | Aware | 24 | 80 |
| | | Unaware | 6 | 20 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 7. | Visual Library | Aware | 25 | 83.4 |
| | | Unaware | 5 | 16.6 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |

Test of Hypothesis

Hypothesis Two

Null (Ho): There is no awareness of digitization process to the users of the library

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Alternative (H_i): There is awareness of digitization process to the users of the library
The hypothesis tests the level of awareness of the digitization of library.

A contingency table based on question % is constructed to test the hypothesis

| HQ2 | I | Ii | iii | iv | v | vi | vii | Total |
|-----------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-------|
| Aware | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 190 |
| Not aware | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 20 |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 210 |

Deviation = { (observed - model)

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(ob - Mo)^2}{Model}$$

Model = { (Expected) = $\frac{\text{Row total} \times \text{column Total}}{n}$

$$X^2 = 0.30 + 0 + 0.12 + 1.21 + 0.12 + 1.21 + 0.03 + 0.26 + 0.17 + 1.6 + 0.37 + 3.45 + 0.17 + 1.6 = 10.61$$

Degree of freedom determined

Df = (r-1) (c-1); where r = number of rows and c = number of column from the contingency table r = 2, c = 8

Thus, df = (2-1) (7-1)

$$1 \times 6 = 6$$

Assuming 5 % the level of significance when the degree of freedom (df) = 6, the value C₂ from the table of critical value = 12.592

$X^2 (10.61) < cv \text{ tab } (12.592)$

Decision

The calculated value of $X^2 (10.61)$ is less than critical value table at 5% level of significance when the degree of freedom is 6, that is 12.592.

Therefore, the Null hypothesis that states that these is no awareness of digitization process to the users of the library is accepted and the alternative which states that there is awareness of digitization process to the users of the library

Table 3 : Distribution of the usefulness of digitization to the staff.

| S. No | RESOURCES | RESPONSES | NUMBER | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| 1. | Internet | Agree | 29 | 96 |
| | | Disagree | 1 | 4 |
| | TOTAL | | 30 | 100 |
| 2. | CD-ROM | Agree | 28 | 93 |
| | | Disagree | 2 | 7 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 3. | Online catalog Resources | Agree | 22 | 73 |
| | | Disagree | 8 | 27 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 4. | E-Journal | Agree | 24 | 80 |
| | | Disagree | 6 | 20 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 5. | OPAC | Agree | 22 | 73 |
| | | Disagree | 8 | 27 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|----|-----|
| 6. | Electronic database | Agree | 21 | 70 |
| | | Disagree | 9 | 30 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |
| 7. | Virtual library | Agree | 17 | 56 |
| | | Disagree | 13 | 14 |
| | | | 30 | 100 |

Test of Hypothesis

Hypothesis Three

Null (Ho): There is no usefulness of digitization to the library staff.

Alternative (Hi): There is usefulness of digitization to the library staff.

| HQ3 | I | ii | iii | iv | v | Vi | vii | Total |
|----------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-------|
| Agree | 29 | 28 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 163 |
| Disagree | 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 47 |
| Total | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 210 |

Deviation = { (observed - Model)

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (ob - Mo)^2}{Model}$$

Model = E(expected) = $\frac{Row\ total \times column\ total}{n}$

$$X^2 = 1.69+4.75+1.19+3.2+0.03+0.3+0.06+0.05+0.0.3+0.3+0.14+0.87+0.15+6.2=18.96$$

$$X^2 = 19.8$$

Degree of freedom is determined

df = (r - 1) (c-1) ; where r = number of rows and c = numbers of columns

From the contingency table r = 2, c = 7

Thus df = (2 -1) (7 -1)

$$1 \times 6 = 6$$

Assuming 5% level of significance when the dresser of freedom (df) = 6, the value of c2 from the table of critical values = 12.592

X² CV tab , i.e. 19.8>12.592

Decision

The calculated value of X² (19.8) exceeds the CV. C2 from the table at 5 % level of signification when the degree of freedom in 6, that is 12.592. Therefore, the Null hypothesis that states there is no usefulness of digitization to the library staff is rejected and alternative hypothesis that states that there is usefulness of digitization in accepted.

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